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"The next day, April 23, Mr. Jephson was despatched with a strong force to take the boat to the Nyanza. On the 26th the boat's crew sighted Mawa Station, the southernmost belonging to Emin Pacha. Mr. Jephson was there hospitably received by the Egyptian garrison. The boat's crew say that they were embraced one by one, and that they never had such attention shown to them as by these men, who hailed them as brothers. On April 29 we once again reached the bivouac ground occupied by us on Dec. 16, and at 5 P.M. of that day I saw the Khédive steamer about seven miles away steaming up toward us. Soon after 7 P.M., Emin Pacha, Signor Casati, and Mr. Jephson arrived at our camp, where they were heartily welcomed by all of us. Next day we moved to a better camping-place, about three miles above Nyamsassie, and at this spot Emin Pacha also made his camp.

"We were together until May 25, when I left him, leaving Jephson, three Sudanese, and two Zanzibaris in his care. In return he caused to accompany me three of his irregulars and 102 Madi natives as porters. Fourteen days later I was at Fort Bodo. At the fort were Capt. Nelson and Lieut. Stairs. The latter had returned from Ugarrava twenty-two days after I had set out for the lake, bringing with him, alas! only 16 men out of 56. All the rest were dead. My 20 couriers whom I had sent with letters to Major Barttelot had safely left Ugarrava for Yambuya on March 16. Fort Bodo was in a flourishing state. Nearly ten acres were under cultivation. One crop of Indian-corn had been harvested, and was in the granaries. On June 16 I left Fort Bodo with 111 Zanzibaris and 101 of Emin's people. Lieut. Stairs was appointed commandant of the fort, Capt. Nelson was second in command, and Surgeon Parke was medical officer. The garrison consisted of 59 rifles. I thus deprived myself of all my officers in order not to be encumbered with baggage, provisions, and medicines, which would have to be taken if accompanied by Europeans.

"On June 24 we reached Kilonga, and on July 19 Ugarrava. The latter station was deserted. Ugarrava, having gathered as much ivory as he could obtain from the district, had proceeded down the river about three months before. On leaving Fort Bodo, I had loaded every carrier with 60 pounds of corn, so that we were able to pass through the wilderness unscathed. Passing on down the river as fast as we could go, daily expecting to meet the couriers, who had been stimulated to exert themselves for a reward of £10 per head, or the major himself, leading an army of carriers, we indulged ourselves in pleasing anticipation as we neared the goal. On Aug. 10 we overtook Ugarrava with an immense flotilla of 57 canoes, and, to our wonder, our couriers, now reduced to 17, who related an awful story of hairbreadth escapes and tragic scenes. Three had been slain, two were still feeble from wounds, and all except five bore on their bodies the scars of arrow-wounds. A week later, Aug. 17, we met the rear column of the expedition at Bunalya."

Then Stanley goes on to describe his disappointment at hearing of the disaster that had befallen his rear guard, and says that he intended to go back to the Albert Nyanza to unite with Emin.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

A REPORT by Major B. C. Truman, and published by the Los Angeles Board of Trade, expresses some optimistic views of the future of California wines, which seem likely to be realized.

No one acquainted with the varied soil and diversified climate of California can doubt that it is to that State that the American people are to look for the wines which will in time take the place of the vintages of Bordeaux, Rheims, Epernay, Oporto, Madeira, and Tokay. California may not probably produce a Chateau Lafitte, a White Hermitage, or a Chablis, for some time to come; she may never perhaps be able to produce similar wines; but, even if she succeeds in perfecting processes of wine-making, and producing brands that are rich in bouquet and aroma, they may never, in the estimation of some, reach the perfection of those just named, and otherwise not be like them. No two wine-producing countries are precisely alike, although there may be similarity of climate, soil, cultivation, and manipulation. In California, grapes are grown in all kinds of soil, altitudes, and under very dissimilar atmospheric conditions; some of these conditions of climate, soil, and altitude

resembling France and Italy, others Germany and Greece, others Spain and Portugal, while not a few of the Californian conditions are totally different from those of the European wine districts. Thus, to a great extent, the result will be the production of a new type; and our vintages, with their pretty names, may sound as sweetly in the ear of the connoisseur of the next generation as do Rousillion or Amontillado in our own.

During the last thirty years improvements have been made, and are still being made, in the cultivation of the vine, and the processes of wine-making in California. Commissioners and experts have visited foreign countries, and skilled workmen from leading European vineyards and wine-houses have been brought over here at great cost. Cuttings from all the rare vines of Europe have been imported, and all possible information respecting the cultivation of the vine, and the processes of wine-making, have been collected from every available source. Some species do not take kindly to this new climate and soil, while others appear to have gained new virtues; and although we cannot always expect that the identical flavor of the wine from the imported vine will be repeated in their new home, still many show a decided improvement. There are Rieslings in the market now, and some rare old white wines without a name in many a cellar, which, had their bottles been decked with the picture of some ruined old castle, might pass for a real Teutonic article from the banks of the Rhine. Other wines, like the Cucamonga of San Bernardino and the Angelica of Los Angeles, are noted for their luscious sweetness. Other blendings, like Kohler's or Baldwin's Bonanzas, have a quaint and fascinating flavor, while there are ports enough like their namesakes to defy comparison, and some sherries and muscatels which at no distant date will substantially supplant that class of imported wines in the United States.

As an illustration of the growing popularity of Californian wines at home, it is not too much to say that twenty years ago not ten gentlemen in the State ever placed either native wines or brandy on their table. Gradually, however, the white and red acid wines of Los Angeles and other counties improved, and were trusted; and now no Californian is ashamed of entertaining his guest with either the Sauterne, Hock, Muscatel, Zinfandel (claret), Riesling, or Burgundy of his native land. These wines are becoming favorites in the Eastern States, and even in England, and particularly among connoisseurs who know pure wines from adulterated ones. It also may not be generally known that certain French firms even export to their American customers red wines which were originally made in California, and shipped to France for the purpose of adulteration, or, at least, deception. The port wine from Los Angeles County is undoubtedly the best, purest, and truest port used in the country. It is palatable, medicinal in its effects, and purer than any port that comes from foreign countries, or that is manufactured in the cellars of importing-houses of New York and other Eastern cities. The Californian sherry is also gaining in favor, and its sale is daily increasing in the East; and what has just been said of the Californian port and the foreign article holds good for the sherry of California and its rival from abroad.

The excellence of the Californian vintages lies in their absolute purity, but they lack age and that exquisite manipulation which imparts to imported concoctions a mellow taste and an acceptable aroma. There is a nutty flavor to the so-called cheap sherry from abroad, that often pleases the senses more than that of the unadulterated sherry from California; and, while the former is actually guilty of deleterious effects, the latter is only deemed deficient in high-bred quality, which may be traced to its newness, and nothing else. Angelica wine from Los Angeles County has always been a favorite in the East, and is the wine that attracted the admiration of the jurors of the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

There is no other vegetable growth in California which finds so generally a congenial place as the grape. It is a good bearer, and never fails if properly attended to. It never greatly suffers from cold or heat, or other elemental disturbance, and does not average one pound of decayed or indifferent berries in a thousand in the pickings. The vine suffers nothing from the elements, as a general rule; although whole vineyards in the lowlands, which have been primed too early, have been injured by frost, and so rendered non-producing for one season. The phylloxera has as yet occasioned

no alarm in southern California, and has never been known to have injured what is called the natural Californica, Arizonica, or Missouri vine or stock. No fertilizer is used by the viticulturists, as the soil is too strong, if any thing, to produce a grape which shall make a table wine with as little alcoholic percentage as possible.

Los Angeles County, while it has achieved much success during the past fifteen years in its production of hock, burgundy, and claret, excels more particularly in its port, sherry, madeira, angelica, and other sweet and heavy wines. The acreage of vineyards in southern California is always increasing.

Year.	Acreage.	Number of Vines.
1856.....	1,800	1,500,000
1879.....	56,000	45,000,000
1880.....	68,000	55,000,000
1881.....	80,000	64,000,000
1888.....	150,000	120,000,000

The wine product of these vineyards for the past eleven years was as follows:—

	Gallons.
1877.....	4,000,000
1878.....	5,000,000
1879.....	7,000,000
1880.....	10,000,000
1881.....	8,000,000
1882.....	9,000,000
1883.....	8,500,000
1884.....	10,000,000
1885.....	11,000,000
1886.....	18,000,000
1887.....	15,000,000
1888 (estimated).....	17,000,000

In addition to the large quantity of wine and brandy manufactured, 85,000 boxes of raisins were exported from Los Angeles County alone, while the entire raisin pack for southern California amounted for the same period to 1,250,000 boxes, as compared with only 11,000 boxes in 1875.

BOOK-REVIEWS.

Chambers's Encyclopædia. New ed. Vol. III. Catarrh to Dion. Philadelphia, Lippincott. 8°. \$3.

THIS volume, it is perhaps needless to say, maintains the same excellence shown in the two already reviewed in these columns. The number of illustrations is noticeable, as is also that of the maps, five of which are given. These maps, of China, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, and Denmark, show exactly what is wanted by the general user of maps,—the location of the chief political divisions and the towns,—very little or no attention being paid to the physical features. This is noteworthy in view of the tendency, on the part of some modern geographers, to lay special stress on the physical features, at least in school-geographies and in some atlases, but probably without due appreciation of the demand of the public at large that a map shall be a convenient diagram of the location of towns, counties, and states. It is doubtful whether it is often important to a person using an atlas whether even the rivers are carefully given. Rivers have ceased to have their former value as avenues of communication, having been superseded by railroads. It is likely, therefore, that a map showing the railways more clearly than the rivers would more nearly serve the purposes of ordinary every-day reference. We certainly indorse the maps as given in this volume.

A number of articles on American topics are specially copyrighted in the United States; and among these it is worthy of note that an addendum is made to the article on "Cheese," to cover American cheese, which is now so largely exported to England. "Dairy Factories" is another of these American articles, this being one more evidence of the development of entirely novel methods in this country for providing cheese and butter.

Grover Cleveland receives notice from an American pen; but it is a surprise to find so early an immigrant as Christopher Columbus treated of by one of our countrymen.

To indicate the character of the articles, we may mention that most of the geological ones are contributed by Professor James Geikie; the botanical ones, by Professor Patrick Geddes; the philosophical ones, by Professor Seth; and the legal ones, by Mr. Thomas Raleigh. Professor Rhys has written on the "Celts;" the Duke of Argyll, on "Clans;" Professor Legge, on "China;" Sir Edward Watkin, on the "Channel Tunnel;" Lord Brassey, on "Coaling Stations;" Lord Napier and Ettrick, on "Crofters;" Mr. Goldwin Smith, on "Cromwell;" Professor Nicholson, on "Currency;" Mr. E. W. Streeter, on "Diamonds;" Mr. A. J. Ellis, on "Dialect." The writers of literary biographies include the names of Walter Besant, A. H. Bullen, Professor J. W. Hales, George Saintsbury, and Theodore Watts.

Those who wish at hand a convenient reference-book, arranged by topics, and not made up of the elaborate treatises of some of the larger encyclopædias, should keep Chambers in mind.

Harper's First, Second, Third, and Fourth Readers. 4 vols. New York, Harper. 12°.

IF the rising generation is not properly educated, it will not be due to a lack of books. Publishers vie with each other in bringing out new school-books with all the improvements, both literary and mechanical, that experience and ingenuity can suggest. Under these circumstances, it is impossible that any one series of text-books should possess very decided superiority over others of the same class; and this is particularly the case with reading-books, on which so much labor has been expended. Nevertheless new readers will from time to time be needed, and the Messrs. Harper have sent us a series of them which they claim are superior in some respects to any hitherto prepared. The first of the series, which is intended for very young pupils, has been edited by Professor O. T. Bright; the editor of the others being Mr. James Baldwin. The volumes of the series are carefully graded, and the new words introduced in each lesson are given in a table at the end of the lesson, while a pronouncing and defining vocabulary of all the new words in the volume is placed at the end of the book. All the volumes are, of course, illustrated; and every means has been used to make them attractive to young persons, both in appearance and in their literary contents. The third and fourth numbers of the series contain many articles on history, the habits of animals, and other topics of importance; and in all the books moral lessons are inculcated as opportunity is presented. Throughout the series the attempt has been made to give the young reader really good literature, and the attempt has been attended with a good deal of success. Whatever may be the relative merit of these readers as compared with others, their positive merit seems to us of a high order.

Longmans' New Atlas. Ed. by GEORGE G. CHISHOLM. London and New York, Longmans, Green, & Co. 8°. \$4.

THREE years ago we had occasion to remark favorably upon "Longmans' School Geography," by George Chisholm. The same author supplements his previous work most fortunately by the present atlas. Acting upon the advice of the Royal Geographical Society's committee, he has followed, as far as circumstances permit, German educationists; and the endeavor to make the best use of German works on school geography has led to excellent results in the present atlas. The author has evidently been guided to a great extent by "Sydow-Wagner's Atlas." The atlas is primarily designed for use in schools. With this view, three things have been aimed at as of chief importance,—first, the adequate representation of the physical features; second, the careful and somewhat exclusive selection of names; third, the facilitation of comparison as to size between the countries and regions included in the different maps. Physical features and political outlines are represented on the same maps.

In the selection of names the chief aim has been to insert no more than are necessary, and this aim has been kept in view not merely with the intention of rendering it possible to engrave all the names clearly in fairly large letters. The maps have in many cases been left comparatively bare in this regard, because every superfluous name tends to reduce the utility of a map for educational purposes. In school-maps it ought to be regarded as one of the first essentials that the names should be few. But the atlas